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MISSIONARY LINK

FOR



THE

Woman's Union Missionary Society of America
FOR HEATHEN LANDS.

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No. 2.

We call attention to the condensed story of the arbitrary closing by royal edict of our school in Athens for higher Greek girls. Those who remember our dear Miss Kyle's vivid portrayal at our Convention, of the peculiar trials, which commenced soon after the school was founded by her, and of the delicate tact and ingenuity with which she coped with the officials of the Greek priesthood, will deeply appreciate her touching sketch of the close of her work of prayer and faith. But the day of darkness must give place to the light of the Sun of Righteousness, and we can well afford to wait patiently on the Lord.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

INDIA—Calcutta.

Letters from MISS MARSTON.

A PAINFUL SIGHT.

As I was returning home one Saturday, I was met by one of our servants, in a state of great excitement, who asked me "Do you not want to see a poojah to the goddess Durga, going on in a big house close by us?"

I was just in time to witness the scenes I will try to describe.

The "Durga poojah" festival through which we have passed, is a movable feast like our Easter. During the month of September, people are busy every where, preparing for this yearly festival, and large numbers of images representing the goddess are for sale. In the houses of the wealthy Hindus these images are made of gold, silver, brass, copper and crystal, and are worshipped daily. These are called permanent images. But there are multitudes of what are called temporary images, made only for the occasion, of hay, sticks, wood or clay, and then destroyed. They vary in size from a few inches to twenty feet in height. If they are too poor to buy these images, they can make them for themselves. As the festival is approaching crowds of people are seen in every direction carrying these images to their houses. When they are supplied, the festival commences, and lasts fifteen days, but the greater part of this time is spent in preparing for the three great days of worship.

Early in the morning of the first of these three great days, the Brahmins proceed to consecrate the images, or as they say, to give them life and understanding. They are not thought to be of any value until after the consecration, and are looked upon as senseless. A wealthy family has the service of one or more Brahmin priests, and the poor unite and secure the services of one. When the appointed hour arrives, the Brahmin with the leaves of a sacred tree, approaches the image. With the two fore fingers of his right hand he touches the breast, the two cheeks, the eyes and the forehead of the image, each time he does it saying the prayer, "Let the spirit of Durga descend and take possession of this image." After the consecration the worship begins, when the devotee falls before the image, twisting himself into a variety of shapes. Then he sprinkles the idol with holy water, rinses its mouth, washes its feet, throws flowers over it and decorates it with jewels. This worship is succeeded by a time of carousing and festivity, when large offerings are made. A wealthy Babu has been known to offer eighty thousand pounds of sweet-meats, a thousand of silk and cloth garments and a thousand of rice and fruits.

The worship continues three days, and after it closes, the people spend the fourth day in un-consecrating the images, and sending the goddess to heaven. They conclude with a farewell address, in which they tell her they expect her to accept all their services, and pay them another visit in the coming year. They bid her a sorrowful adieu even to the shedding of tears. Soon after, the images are carried by four men, on a platform, and a crowd forms a procession and moves through the streets with music and songs. When all the ceremonies are ended, those who carry the images suddenly fall upon them, break them to pieces and throw them with great violence into the river Ganges.

I followed such a procession last year, to the river's edge, having a desire to see how the great "Tomas Sha" would end. The air was filled with the deafening shouts of the people as with ruthless hands they tore the deserted images from the platform and threw them with great violence into the river. I picked my way through the mud and stones to secure one of them, as it floated near the bank, but it was too dilapidated and dirty to keep. I might have bought a more presentable one dressed in pink silk and roses for a few pice, from some of the little boys who had been out in the stream to rescue it from a watery grave, but night was coming on and I was too tired to wait for a proper reduction in price, so hurried home, rather sick at heart, not sorry to escape from all the folly and sin, which seen from that standpoint seemed so hopeless.

There is another side to the picture, more encouraging. These processions are much smaller and less frequent than they were a few years since, and in many houses, though the inmates are not yet Christianized, the poojahs are quite abolished as useless service, and in many more houses where they are still observed, they are not believed in, and only kept up out of habit. As the food offered the goddess does not disappear or change in appearance, the priests do not attempt to teach that it is eaten, but that she is fed by the essence of the food obtained in some subtle way. All through the ceremonies, my ears were deafened by the frightful Bengali music, to which distance lends no en-

chantment. One of the instruments used is like one of our gridirons without feet or handle, struck by a bit of wood.

On account of the famine which has scourged India during the past year, more especially in the Madras Presidency, where millions have lost their lives, the Poojah was extended to four days instead of three, that the offerings might be larger. It is very much to be feared but a small portion will reach the sufferers, the Brahmins appropriating most of the offerings for themselves.

A WIFE'S FEARS.

For nine or ten months past, I have had under instruction an interesting woman of the Khystra caste, whose husband is quite a prominent physician in Calcutta. He has given up long since the worship of idols or any belief in them, but remains a Hindu so far as the general manner of his life is concerned. His wife has been a believer in the Lord Jesus for a year or more, and earnestly desires to be baptised, but has delayed taking this step, hoping to obtain the consent of her husband, which has been thus far denied. The first time I saw this dear woman after the baptism of Miss Woodward's pupil of whom you have heard, I began to relate the story to her. Her face brightened at once, and she told me that she had heard it, while visiting her sister who was a Christian. This woman desires to make a profession of her faith in the Lord Jesus, and is only prevented by her husband. He has said if she persists in her determination to be a Christian, he will prohibit her from seeing her sister.

I have read to her some of the full and precious promises of the Lord, for those who love him, and told her that He will guide her into all truth. She believes her prayers for the conversion of her husband will be answered, and has asked me to make him my friend first, and then to talk to him of Jesus.

A GOOD PURCHASE.

Not many weeks ago, a woman came to listen to the instruction I was giving in one of my zenanas. She was weeping bitterly, for she had all the sorrows of a widow's life and was

very lonely. She said her gods could do nothing for her, but she had heard of the Christian's God and wanted to know something about him. I told her of Jesus' love for her, of all He had done for her, and she could read it all in the Holy Bible. The next week I went to see her. She took a rupee to my interpreter to ask her if she would bring her this book. One who knows how a Bengali woman loves her rupees could appreciate the sacrifice. Since then, every day, after my lesson is ended, I read a chapter with this woman, and find she is growing happier and more interested in everything.

MISS HARRIS says, I have now under my charge four schools, containing over 190 pupils. Some are very bright, dear little things, and if they would only stay a few years in school would turn out well. But it so often happens that just when they know enough to take an interest in their studies, on some pretext or another they leave, which makes us feel very discouraged. I divide the schools into classes, having in all ten Bible classes, sixteen for Catechism, sixteen in Tables, Mental Arithmetic, etc., four in Grammar, four in Geography and Dictation, ten in Writing, and twenty-four in Reading, all of which are examined by me once a week. The ages vary from four to eleven, for it is very seldom you can get girls to attend school after that age, as they would be considered too bold if they went out then.

MISS KIMBALL writes : During a native poojah and also a government holiday, Miss Marston and I are invited to join a party of missionaries on a river excursion to Chandernagore, an old French settlement of the E. I. Co., and to this day belonging to France. As it is still under French law, it is the city of refuge for all the law-evading miserables hereabouts. Its army consists of thirty men, and its Governor has three hundred rupees a month. Altogether a unique interpolation in these English possessions, and visited by almost all foreigners as a curious relic of the olden time.

INDIA. - Allahabad.*Letter from MISS LATHROP.**[Communicated by the Philadelphia Branch.]***INDIAN HEAD-DRESS.**

The poor natives are sensitive to the first approach of cold, and begin to wrap themselves in their heavy, coarse blankets as soon as the sun goes down. The head with them must be first protected, and this is often done by gathering up one side of the blanket, and tying it with a rope, then putting it over the head, it leaves an opening in front to peep out of. One night-watchman, a tall man, presents a most formidable appearance, the heavy knot at the top of his head adding so much to his height. In the dim light as he stalks about, armed with a heavy stick, his looks are enough to frighten those who do not know how harmless such persons are. A few nights ago we were wakened by a frightful noise just outside the house. As soon as we could, we learned that thieves had been in the grounds next ours. I asked one man if they caught them. He said, "O, no ! but we all ran and called."

WEDDED TO A TREE.

In the plains of India there is a ceremony of marrying a girl to a tree, in case the parentage is not pure. The auspicious day being determined by consulting the astrological books, the girl's nails are first carefully cut, then she is bathed and rubbed with a kind of powder. Pooja is performed, and then a grinding stone is put before her, and grain to grind. In this labor all the impurities of the present and former births are done away with. Again bathing, she is arrayed in suitable apparel, loaded with jewels, and the following pooja celebrated. An earthen plate, bearing a painted emblem of Gomeśh, is put into her hands. On this is laid an especially holy leaf, and on the leaf is placed a "bel" (bale) fruit, and a god worshipped. A paper cap is put on her head, and the wife of the family priest paints the vermilion in the parting of the hair, as is done for all brides. The fruit is again put into the girl's hands, bound with a strong string. In this way she circulates

three times around the family god. The fruit is then taken from her hands, and afterward thrown into a river. The girl is now considered a married woman, and can never become a widow, as the "bel" is everlasting. The reason of this curious custom is said to be that if in casting the horoscope of a girl an unlucky star appears, and no corresponding strong constellation is seen in the horoscope of the intended bridegroom, should the marriage take place, the man would soon die, and the girl be left a widow. Hence the marriage to the fruit, upon whom the evil star can have no effect. Afterwards another marriage can take place, as under ordinary circumstances.

Letter from MISS CADDY.

BREAKING THROUGH PREJUDICE.

A favorite pupil lost her husband by small-pox about three months ago, and her mother is most anxious to have her married again. Not long ago she was invited to an entertainment at the house of a respectable Brahmo Somaj family. She there met a young woman who had been left a child-widow, but being among the Brahmos, had lately been married again. Her sympathies were excited on behalf of my pretty pupil, and she promised to do what she could toward finding a husband for her. K. came home highly delighted, and so full was she of the subject when I went to her on the following day, that she would hardly pay any attention to her lessons. Her mother was also elated, and full of hope, and began to extol the Brahmo Somaj religion. It had suddenly attained a great fascination for her, because through it she saw a door of hope for her daughter's future worldly happiness. Anything that would advance this, and still permit them to retain their caste and standing among their friends, would be now acceptable, so elastic is their faith, or rather the want of it. The dear child is still faithful to her Lord. She longs to come out and confess Him. Her mother is a most bigoted woman, and a great talker. She learns her lessons beautifully, but when I ask, "Can you tell me anything of what we were reading last

week?" she replies, frankly, "No, Mem Sahib; it is enough for me to remember my reading lesson; I don't want to remember anything about your religion." "Why?" I ask, kindly, and as if for information. "Have I ever told you of anything improper, that you could disapprove of?" "No, Mem Sahib."

I think there is a struggle going on in the heart of this woman, and she is afraid of being convinced of the truth of the Gospel in spite of herself. One day she exclaimed suddenly: "Oh, Mem Sahib; this is a new religion, *quite* new; it has been invented within the last twenty years." I told her that the Bible, which was God's revealed word, began with the account of the creation, and that as it was nearly 1,900 years since the Lord Jesus Christ was on earth, it was not quite of so recent an origin as she imagined. "Well," she said; "it is only since I came to Allahabad, in the last few years, that I have heard anything about it. In Calcutta a lady of high position and great wealth visited us, but she never talked to us about Jesus Christ. Do not you suppose that she would have done so had she known anything about Him? Oh, no; it is an entirely new thing."

Letter from MISS ANTHONY.

FRUITS AFTER MANY YEARS.

I have been able to open a good school in a part of the city where we had never visited before. The teacher is a young woman, who has been my pupil since she was about nine years of age. She was such a good little girl that we took a great interest in her, and used to have her about the house as an ayah, in which capacity she made herself very helpful. Her work is to dust and keep our rooms in order, but as she has quite a genius for arranging flowers, we allowed her to have charge of the vases in the parlor, which she very tastily decorated every morning. She had learned to sew very neatly also, and was often engaged on some needlework for us or herself. In her lessons she did not make very rapid progress, still she continued steadily to improve till now she is able to teach

others. Miss Lathrop asked her father to give her away to us, but he would not agree. He said we could do what we liked with her, but he could not give her to us entirely. In that case he would be obliged to spend a large sum of money to appease his friends and caste people, who would have considered it a great disgrace to have given up the girl to Christians. She has grown into a tall, graceful woman, and for a Hindoostanee not of the higher classes, has quite a pretty face, and looks well dressed in her red or green petticoat, white jacket, edged with red, and white chudder thrown over her head and round her shoulders. She wears no shoes, but has anklets on her feet, and bracelets on her arms. In my Sunday class, which is composed of the wives and daughters of the servants who hire on the compound, she is one of the most intelligent, and answers so readily that the other women all look to her for a reply to any questions ; and she can also sing well. When she suggested that she should open a school in her village, we thought it would be just as well to try. It has succeeded much beyond our expectations. She has been holding school for about two months, and has collected eighteen pupils, women and children, and the progress they make, delights me. Where the teacher is so anxious to teach, the result cannot but be satisfactory. The school is held in a little room, about eight feet by six feet large, to enter which I have to stoop very low, for the door is only about three feet high. It is, however, very clean, and what is unusual in most Hindoostanee houses, has a window nearly as large as the door, near which I sit. The girl's stepmother helps her in gathering the children for the school, and is herself one of the pupils. Although she is not young in years, yet she is making progress which surprises me.

We hear that an entire family has recently come from Benares, to be instructed for baptism by the Church missionaries, the eldest daughter of which has been under teaching seven years. She has become a Christian and been the means of the conversion of her father and mother.

JAPAN.—Yokohama.

Letter from MISS GUTHRIE.

[Communicated by the Philadelphia Branch.]

CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

At the close of the exhibition on the 30th the Emperor and Empress appeared in person. This is an innovation that old Japanese rejoice in, with sometimes a grave doubt as to the right of it, for in the olden time the imperial personages were too sacred for common gaze.

Yesterday I attended service in the Japanese church, where I saw fourteen persons baptized, seven of them being more or less connected with our household. Then we partook of the communion, and as I watched the serious, earnest faces of the dear girls by whom I was seated, and their reverential deportment, I thanked the Father above for all His goodness to us, and to them. I have seen thirty-two of our scholars baptized. Of these twenty-eight were Japanese, old enough to come on profession of faith, and seven were baptized with their parents. Eight of our servants are now Christians, and where there are families they have had them baptized.

Prayers are being answered. From the harvest of fair, ripe fruit gathered here a few have gone to their own homes, to show by their lives what is faith in Jesus. Two have gone from us to their eternal home, to live in the light of the Father's face.

We realize, as the days go by, full of busy life, the oneness of the fold and the tenderness of the Shepherd whose loving voice is recognized here in this isle of the sea.

DEDICATION OF AN INFANT.

Returning from town the other day I met a party which so occupied the way that I had to wait for it to pass. First came four boys carrying grotesque-looking toys, and four with paper banners. Immediately after them came about ten or twelve men and women, each one having some part of an infant's wardrobe thrown over the right shoulder. Inspection of the clothing showed that the baby owner was a boy, and evidently one of rank, from the quality of the garments, dresses of

daintiest crêpe, embroidered sashes, etc. After these came the nurse with the baby, a little innocent thing of two or three weeks old, and close beside walked the mother, looking very like one of our children. About twelve old women, and a number of men, each carrying flowers or fruit, closed this strange procession. They were going to the temple to worship, and to offer prayers for the baby, with their offering of fruit and flowers. It was a very pretty sight, and every one in the procession looked very happy. If only they had gone in some other direction! I wonder if it was in this way that Hannah carried Samuel to the Temple in Bible times.

Letter from MRS. PIERSON.

December 31st, 1877. Our Christmas festivities were pleasant and I trust profitable. The exercises consisted of recitation and singing. The Bible Readers also originated a "Dialogue" between country and city girls, the former of whom were supposed to have arrived at the "Home" at Christmas time and were surprised and curious at all they saw. Their questions elicited the recital of the "Old, old Story." Their parts were sustained with inimitable and life-like naturalness.

I am still prosecuting my labors among the women, some of whom I consider very hopeful, and trust that by God's grace they may become children of the Most High and heirs of the Everlasting Kingdom. The Bible Readers are working faithfully and often successfully. They are pursuing daily their Bible studies, for it is important that they should grow in grace and in knowledge, while imparting to others what they receive.

Letter from MISS FLETCHER.

STATE CEREMONY.

I attended the closing exercises of the Exhibition at Tokio, which were to be conducted by the Emperor in person. A few years ago only, the sacrilege of such a presentation of his person in public would have created more agitation in the Empire than the unfortunate Saigo and his rebellious forces. But to-day thousands of his subjects flock to the sight.

Being foreigners we were privileged to accommodate ourselves wherever we should be inclined, which we did by standing on a bench at a convenient corner opposite the platform raised for the Imperial party. This was erected under a pavilion leading out from the "Gallery of Fine Arts," nearly half way down, and just opposite to the main entrance. During the two hours and a half of the usual waiting time we were entertained by the arrivals of maids of honor to the Empress, different officials in gorgeous uniform of foreign cut, and finally by the sight of the several foreign ministers in state.

After an inspection of personal attire in an anteroom somewhere on the grounds. the embassies were marshalled into the right of the dais, upon which were placed chairs for their Majesties. Conspicuous amid the glitter of gold lacings and insignia of office, the waving of plumes and the shimmer of steel, stood the Minister plenipotentiary of the United States, in the garb of a private individual, and near him the interpreter for the American Legation, Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Tokio mission. With a feeling of joy I cannot express, I looked upon this Christian missionary, the representative of a court high in the heavens, which stands night and day before the throne of God and of the Lamb, and yet admitted into the presence of an earthly monarch, who "born to the purple," still leads his people in the worship of his ancestors.

The Emperor and Empress were received quietly with uncovered heads, and escorted to their seats, which they did not occupy during the ceremonies. These consisted of short addresses from the Prime Minister and English Ambassador, to which the Emperor replied. The party then proceeded to the banqueting hall, at a short distance back of the Art building. As they passed near us we had a fair view of both. The Emperor is tall, and rather fine looking, in spite of his reputation for ugliness. He wore full uniform, having his hair cut short at the neck, and in his state dress differing little from the minister who preceded him. Her majesty is quite small, distinguished only by the rich purple of her robe, and the simplicity of her coiffure ; her hair being carried over a fan-shaped

cushion at the top of the head, and falling in a long plait from the neck down, a privilege shared alone by the royal family.

After a short exhibition of fireworks, during which fine music was given by the Imperial band, all native musicians, and strains from the sacred and horribly discordant Kiododans coming in at alternate intervals, we left with the crowd, which followed close upon the departing carriages of the Mikado and his suite. We looked our last upon the National Exposition of 1877, and left behind us the scene in which thousands were yet surging over the grounds, which were magnificently illuminated by lanterns throwing out the red and white colors of the Imperial flag.

Letter from MISS NELSON.

After a successful voyage of eighteen days and a few hours, I was safely landed at Yokohama. As the steamer arrived two days before she was expected, we took the ladies quite by surprise. I commence the study of the language with a Japanese teacher at once, as I am impatient to be at work.

One of the pupils in our school in Yokohama writes: "I thank you for sending so many missionaries here to lead our countrymen from darkness into light, and I am happy to say that many of them have repented of their sins and come humbly to Christ. I did not know anything of the Saviour before I came to this school, but by God's mercy, with that of your kindness, I became a Christian. Now I feel sure God is our kind Father."

GREECE—Athens.*Letters from* MRS. FLUHART.

ROYAL EDICT.

October 25, 1877. Yesterday morning about half-past ten the long expected red coat official arrived with the order to close our school within twenty-four hours, because we had no legal permission excepting in Miss Kyle's name. Just as I received the order the girls passed into the room to recite Greek with their teacher. The professor soon sent for me, saying he could do nothing with his pupils, they cried so much. I had tried to keep the order from the scholars until the time for communicating the news came, but they had seen the policeman, and it was of no use to try to keep it secret. I told them not to give up all hope, for if we had a Protestant school they could attend it, although it would be a bold step for a Greek to take in face of public opinion. The parents of the scholars insist that we take a petition from them to the ministry, to grant us a permission to continue as formerly, and for their sake we are making this effort.

A committee of seven men, including two priests, called on us at the expiration of twenty-four hours, and informed us that we would be allowed eight days to send away our boarding pupils, and in the meantime no lessons could be given.

TIME OF SUSPENSE.

November 2. Our application for a school was presented to the Minister by our acting representative here one week ago, and it would be impossible to give an idea of our suspense during this time. Most of our pupils are waiting to see what will be done before going elsewhere, and parents come every day asking if there be no possible chance for them.

There is no doubt but this matter will be fully ventilated and discussed, but that it will lead to any present legislative action on this point is scarcely to be expected. We have at least this consolation, that every execution of an unjust law, which teaches the people to think seriously, is one step towards freedom.

November 8. Dr. Kalopothakes and I have asked the opinion

of the best lawyer in Athens on these points : 1st. If a permission for a Protestant school could be given under the laws of Greece ? He replied, that although the law did not provide for it, yet as it was not contrary to law, it could be granted. 2d. If orthodox pupils could be received in such a school ? The reply was, "As soon as orthodox children are received, the law for Greek schools comes in force, and the catechism must be introduced."

Who can live among the Greeks, and have dealings with them, and not realize their need of missionary labor !

November 17. Yesterday morning we received the following order from the Minister of education to the Nomarch of Attica :

"We beg you to make known to the applicants that persons wishing to establish a school in which they teach pupils of the orthodox faith, must, in conformity with the laws of the state, submit through the Nomarch to the Ministry the programme of lessons which will be taught in the school they wish to establish, with the names of the teachers who are to teach in the school. In this programme must be expressly the sacred lessons, sacred history of the Old and New Testaments, and the catechism of our orthodox faith, as also the person appointed to teach the lessons in question, who must be one of our educated clergy. In the hall of the school they must hang the holy picture of the mother of God. If they cannot conform to these obligations, and wish to proceed to the establishment of a special school of known religious dogmas, be it known to them that towards this we find no difficulty in granting such a permission, if in the said school they will teach only girls of the dogmas of Protestantism, which, however, will continue under the immediate supervision of those in power. In this case they must know what responsibility they assume if caught receiving only one of the orthodox girls."—*From the Minister of Ecclesiastical affairs, and of Public Instruction.*

THEODOROS DELIYIAMIS.

It seemed to us, if there is a law in existence to cover the case, we ought not to be obliged to promise obedience to it, as they can enforce a law when they choose, and on the other

hand, if there is not a law, why should such promises be forced upon us ?

We are endeavoring to interest some of the deputies in the chambers not to allow the proposed school law to pass, which hinders free education. However the matter may end at present, we believe all will be for the promotion of Christ's cause in this land.

A NEW BEGINNING.

November 25. After much thought and anxiety in regard to the object so near to our hearts, we have decided to accept the permission for a Protestant school. The legal restrictions, according to the opinion of seven of the best lawyers here, are severe enough, as we can receive no orthodox children of any nationality. The agitating of the question just at this time will certainly do good. One of the deputies has sent us a little daughter, and is trying to induce the Minister to make an exception of her, on account of the languages. If he succeeds, it will be a point gained ; if not, he will only feel the oppression of an unjust law so much the more strongly. We have seen and talked with many intelligent people, and have great sympathy from them. One father, who appreciates very much our family training, cried yesterday when he heard the decision. As he has a superstitious wife, and an intelligent daughter, he is very desirous that she be trained according to our plan.

December 5. Yesterday we began our school with thirteen pupils, and expect some others to-morrow. It was my conviction before the crisis came that a Protestant school would be the most open and effective way of reaching our object, the conversion of souls.

December 15. One of our former boarders has entered the present school, since her father declares himself a Protestant, and our numbers have increased to fifteen.

There is great suffering among the Cretans in Athens. I visited a family of ten who were starving in a basement room. It was pitiful to see the sick among them pinch off small pieces from the loaf of bread we brought with us.

Letters from MRS. KALOPOTHAKES.

SOWING THE SEED.

October 20. My heart is at rest about our beloved school, for I feel that God will care for it, and will restrain evil men, unless He sees that there is some better purpose to be served by closing it than by its continuance.

God is shaking these Eastern lands, and it must be so, for there has been a terrible turning away from Him, Christian, Turk and Jew alike trampling upon His law.

I greatly enjoyed my Bible lesson at our school yesterday, the subject being God's justice and the kindred truths, especially that He requires justice in us. I have begun this course this year having the pupils find proofs, and write them in books to keep for reference, and then learn the most striking texts, trying to make them realize the great truth, that our Heavenly Father requires a resemblance to Himself in His children, and that this constitutes the great dignity of the human soul. The pupils seem interested, and the tearful eyes showed that their sensibilities were touched, but I want them to take it to heart.

TOUCHING SCENE.

October 24. I have just come from our beloved school, where a scene transpired that makes my heart still quiver both with joy and sorrow. The school is closed, on the plea that my permission will not answer. We are assured that another will never be given, but to force them to an avowal of the real issue, we ask for one, that their intolerance may not be covered by a smoother name. I went to look on the beloved faces in the school once more, and tried to say a few parting words in each of the classes. I begged them to remember the lessons they had learned here, to read their Bible constantly, and pray God to teach them to understand it. When Mrs. Fluhart told the pupils of the dismissal of school, there arose such a cry of sorrow that it was in vain to speak. Each child sat weeping as if her heart would break. The larger girls were even perhaps more grieved, and hardly less excited, most of them sitting with their heads bowed convulsively. You can understand why I speak of joy mingled with sorrow, for I felt that

work had not been in vain when so much affection was drawn out, and whatever the present result may be, I am sure good will in some way come out of all this. We shall try to utilize the circumstances as far as possible, to arouse people to a sense of the injustice of a law which puts an extinguisher on all free effort. I have felt this crisis must come sooner or later, and perhaps it could not come at a better time.

I do not know what may appear best in the future, but there is only one course open for the present : that is, to accept permission for a school for Protestants. Nothing has happened more than we have declared ourselves prepared for all these years, but there is a spirit of antagonism shown in the strictness with which the Government insists upon the very letter of the law, for which I was not prepared, as no such disposition was shown in the last struggle with me. The feeling of the parents is all right, and I hope some of them may be found ready to speak out for freedom, even where it costs something to do it.

Letters from MISS LEYBURN.

SCHOOL OPENING.

December 5. Mr. and Mrs. Kalopothakes were present at the opening of our school to-day. We sang together "Sowing the Seed," and then Dr. Kalopothakes led us in our devotional exercises and made an encouraging little address. It is true our numbers are few, but six years ago Miss Kyle began her school with five pupils, and before the close of the fifth year it numbered more than a hundred. Who can tell what may be before us ! The numbers are not so much to be considered as the good we do, and we trust that we may have the earnest prayers of all who love the work in Greece, that we may see the direct conversion of our pupils.

BURMAH—Maulmain.*Letter from MISS HASWELL.*

BURMESE BENEFICIARIES.

The money kindly sent us by your Union Society came when I was so sorely pressed for funds for my school, that I knew not what to do. The Lord has given me wonderful answers to prayer of late in sending me money again and again, when I could see no way in which we could possibly get along.

The supporters of Margaret Murray will be rejoiced to hear that she is anxiously seeking the Saviour. For a long time she has been in the habit of talking with her parents of what she had learned in the school but she herself seemed perfectly careless until less than a month ago, when I think the Holy Spirit opened her eyes to see her need of the Saviour. She is now very anxious to have her parents brought to a knowledge of the truth. Before her father left for the timber forests some months ago, I sent him a copy of the Gospel of Luke and some tracts and I am rejoiced to find he did take them with him, as I requested. The mother always listens respectfully when ever we speak to her of the things of God, but never shows any further token of interest. She is very friendly and I have had several conversations with her and the Bible women.

Margaret's little sister Maggie Woodburn, who last year seemed so near the Kingdom has lately appeared less promising. I do hope that as Margaret has taken such an open stand as an inquirer, it will re-kindle the impressions the Truth has made on Maggie in months past.

You will rejoice with me that dear Mai Loon after so long hardening her heart and resisting the Holy Spirit, has at last with humbleness yielded to His power. She has not confessed a hope in Christ but she has openly and very humbly expressed her sense of sin and her longing for forgiveness and peace with God. You do not know how very thankful I am for this, for she has been under conviction for over two years, but has seemed de

terminated not to yield. She is now one of the best scholars in the first class, and her mind seems to have taken a fresh start. She has grown very womanly, gentle and modest. She formerly gave me much anxiety for months, for she was unfaithful about her work, and seemed fixed in her resolve never to be a Christian, and tried to drive away all serious impressions by turning everything into a joke.

Lulu Ethel is still the same sweet, gentle little child, but is very slow and dull in her studies. She tries hard to improve, but so far it has been up-hill work for her, and for those who teach her. The poor little thing is far from well, as she coughs until the blood comes. I have put her into flannel from head to foot, and am doctoring her to the best of my ability, and for a few days she has seemed better.

If those who support these children would write to them occasionally, it would be a great stimulus to the children to do their best. If you could have seen the joy which shone in Kate Gardiner's face this morning as I handed her a letter from Miss Sullivant, and showed her Miss Sullivant's picture ; you would be better able to understand the power exerted over the hearts of these girls by being brought into communion with their supporters. I am so glad Miss Sullivant has written to Kate, for she needs the help that the love and sympathy expressed in the letter have given her. Kate left school some months ago, much against the wish of her older sister ; but the mother thought she must have her assistance. Soon afterwards Miss Watson applied to me for a teacher, for a school in our new station of Zre-Gong and Mai Shway. Kate's sister consented to go to her help. Kate then took charge of the day-school of which her sister had the care. It is a new thing for her to have so much responsibility, especially as all her scholars are from heathen families.

Thai-Do is dead, having fallen into a decline. At first she had a great dread of death, but that all passed and she was able to say, "I have put my body and soul into the hands of the Lord Jesus. When He calls, I shall go to be with Him, and I am not afraid."

SOLEMN SCENE.

Lately I was sent for by a Roman Catholic Englishman, to visit his mother-in-law, a heathen Burmese woman, who was dying. I found her an old lady with a sweet face, seventy-four years of age. She was quite conscious and knew who I was, though I never saw her before.

I sat down by her and said, "Grandmother, you have nearly reached the journey's end," "Yes," she replied. I told her as simply as I could of Christ and the way of salvation, and asked her if she would trust in Him. "Oh, I do not know," she whispered, then added, "Let it be after the heart of my son and daughter."

I turned to the first chapter of the first Epistle of St. John, and read her the verse, "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness," and told her it was God's message to her. He had borne all the punishment due her sins, and though she could not remember them all, He did, and if she would only trust in His word, and ask Him to forgive her, all for Christ's sake, He would do it. "I ask forgiveness," she whispered. Her hands were already deathly cold, and her exhaustion very great. I had to leave her to the One who knows the secrets of all hearts, and who is able to save unto the uttermost.

There were a number of heathen women present, and I had a long talk with them. Some listened very attentively as I spoke of our need of the Saviour, the full salvation he has provided, the peace of the Christian even in death, the second coming of Christ, and the blessedness of the redeemed. One old woman especially seemed very much interested. God grant that the words then spoken may prove the savor of life unto life to those who heard them.

Home Department.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting.

Jan. 18th was selected as the day to celebrate our seventeenth birthday. The place of assembly was in the South Ref. Church in N. Y. A very cordial and tender greeting was given the Society, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D.D. who presided, who said he deemed it eminently fitting that the first anniversary since the death of our late loved President, should be held in the church which had been her spiritual home for over half a century.

Rev. Dr. Tucker conducted the opening exercises while Rev. Mr. Sabine read extracts from the Annual Report. As Dr. Chamberlain was detained from us by a severe bereavement in his home circle, Dr. Jared Scudder kindly filled his vacant place, with an appeal for India. Rev. Mr. Herr followed with a beautiful and finished plea for the Society based on Union principles, and Rev. G. C. Read closed the exercises.

A charming social gathering of the various friends of the Society, from near and far, around a lunch prepared by a few ladies of New York, cheered and stimulated all our earnest workers for another year of devotion to the cause so blessed and prospered.

We desire our friends who may not reside in the city, to understand that on the last Thursday morning of every month a meeting for prayer in behalf of the work of our Society and its Missionaries, is held at eleven o'clock at 41 Bible House. As fresh letters from our Mission stations are always read, the gatherings are always interesting and profitable.

The 17th Annual Report is now ready for distribution, and may be obtained at our Mission Rooms or of any of our officers.

"Not Lost but Gone Before."

On the day which we celebrated as our Anniversary a dear saint actively connected with our mission labors was receiving her crown of glory. This was the Corresponding Secretary of our Baltimore Branch, Mrs. A. S. Graves. We cannot forget that during a visit to New York the subject of our union work was brought before her by our late loved President, which was followed by an invitation to Miss Brittan to spend some days in Baltimore. There the story of our Zenana Mission was told to so many warm friends that, as an expression of zeal and earnestness, our Baltimore Branch was formed, enlisting a vigorous and devoted band of workers, of which Mrs. Graves was ever one of the foremost. Her spiritual character was stamped on every letter we have been so blessed as to receive from her, while her broad Christian charity seemed a fitting accompaniment to a long life of usefulness of over three score and ten. Sorely shall we miss her ready sympathy, her devoted love, and consecration to the cause to which we have committed our hands.

And as these tried and valued laborers are leaving us one by one, who will come forward to fill their vacant places, because the love of Christ constraineth them? Will each one who reads this, answer "I?"

Giving a Bible Precept.

We are constantly asked by our interested friends if our work grows abroad, or if we are only just able to sustain what has been commenced. To this we always render the same reply. We could increase our missions to an unlimited extent if we but

had consecrated gifted workers to reinforce each station, and an overflowing treasury to sustain our strong faith and broad plans. And this brings us to one of the most important principles of Christian life—*giving*. Dr. Goulburn, of England, has given us some powerful thoughts on this subject, taking for his text the character of Cornelius, whose prayers and alms had “come up for a memorial before God.” We find that, he says, “‘Almsgiving’ viewed side by side with prayer, as the expression of love to our fellow-men, assumes a position and significance which we never gave it credit for. Modern almsgiving being for the most part the result of good impulse rather than of principle, the system of things has adjusted itself to the sentiments of the majority. Money must be had for the various objects of benevolence; and as it is not to be had on principle, it must be had by an appeal to our sensibilities.

“It is because charities are thrown upon impulse instead of principle for their supplies, and because impulse is so fitful and casual a thing, that the funds of most of them fall off, as soon as the enthusiasm which started them subsides.

“The Apostolic advice on the subject of alms runs thus: ‘Now upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him,’ and the primitive church acted on the letter of this Apostolic precept. The principle is to be systematic, regular and methodical in our alms, instead of casual and impulsive.

“The appetite for Christian liberality will grow when it is healthily indulged, instead of morbidly stimulated. A portion of our time must be fenced round from the intrusion of worldly cares and secular business, if we are to discharge God’s claims upon us. And on the same principle, a portion of our substance must be regarded as a sacred treasury, not to be invaded by our own necessities, much less by our self-indulgence. The offerings made to God out of this treasury, if made with faith in His name, are represented in Holy Scripture as memorials of us in Heaven. How inspiring the thought that we may have such memorials to embalm our names, and keep them ever fresh and fragrant in that bright and cloudless realm.”

Are we the Poorer.

(CONCLUDED)

A faithful missionary of the American Board labored ten years with an inland tribe of South Africa. He found them unclothed, living in mud-huts, which could only be entered by crawling upon the hands and knees,—in short, at the very lowest stage at which human beings could be distinguished from the beasts. Little by little his example and teachings lifted them from that level of savagery ; calico and white muslin had to be imported for their use ; houses were built, which, though humble enough, were like palaces for cleanliness and comfort compared with the huts which they had left. Still no conversions could be reported ; and the Board in Boston decided that so unproductive a field must be abandoned.

Sadly the missionary left the scene of his ten years' labor, and journeyed to the coast. At Natal he called upon the representative of the British Government, who anxiously inquired the reason of his return. "Go back to your post," said the governor, when he heard the story. "I will be responsible for your maintenance. You have been rendering more service to my government than a whole company of soldiers could have done ; you have preserved order and planted the seeds of civilization ; and missionaries are cheaper than military." He was as good as his word ; the missionary returned to his field of labor ; and it was not long before the churches at home were made glad, by the news of many souls escaped from the dark bondage of heathenism, into the light and liberty of Christian hope and faith.

Of course the temporal advantages of missions are far less among nations already civilized ; though even in India, China and Japan, some advantage to Christian nations has accrued from the increased demands of native converts upon American markets. But we believe it is no wild conjecture if we guess that our mercantile community might at the beginning have assumed the whole cost of our missions to the heathen, without passing the bounds of ordinary commercial prudence, and without incurring any pecuniary loss.

M. E. T.

Mission-Band Department.

“Jennie Master.”

It is a pleasure to write about our children when we can give as good an account as I now can of Jennie. She has developed into a loving, patient, energetic teacher. If any of the little ones in the school are dull or careless, and so fall back in study, it is said, “Put them in Jennie’s class; she will bring them on.” Teaching is her gift, for she in some way inspires the children with a love of learning. She is also a good disciplinarian, so, seldom has any trouble in her room. If a child gets refractory she is soon brought to obedience by Jennie’s sharp, decided command, and as is usually the case, the children love her all the more for being made to obey, and they all know that “Jennie-Master” (as they call her) loves them. During the summer holidays, when we were away, Jennie would often ask if school could not commence soon, as she was tired of holiday and feared the children would forget all they ever knew. Do not think that Jennie is perfection. I have given you the brightest side of her character, but it is a true one. She still requires firm, steady management, but with this she is a constant joy, and we feel that the labor spent upon her has not been in vain. She is much interested in geography, and it is a pleasant sight to see the girl of seventeen before the map, with her little flock around her. It is now two years since Jennie came from our Calcutta “Orphanage” to assist us. She has sometimes felt the separation from the children much, and has longed to make them a visit,

but we have not felt we could afford the expense. The past year the three girls have been so good and worked so faithfully, we concluded at any cost we must let them go to Calcutta for the next holidays. As they were drawing near, a few days since we went out to their little house to break the news to them. They were so overjoyed that for a time no one spoke; then Jennie's eyes filled with tears, and she said: "Didn't I tell you, Lizzie, God would answer my prayer?" Then she told us how, the night before, she had dreamed of going to Calcutta and seeing all the dear children. She had not been able to get it out of her mind, so she had laid it before the Lord in prayer, and now she had received the answer. I do not doubt they are enjoying the anticipation as much as they will the reality. Their faces break out in smiles every now and then, and it is easy to tell what they are thinking of. I said to Jennie, "When you get back to the Orphanage I fear you will not want to leave it." She said, "Oh, yes I shall, for where could I find such a class as I have here; there is no other work like mine, but I want to see my little friends." One girl, Fannie, that they love very dearly, cannot stay long in this world. She is dying of consumption. We hope she may live until they go to her, and yet we fear we may hear the sad news of her death any day. Sad news to us, but good news to dear Fannie as she is ready to depart to be with Jesus. She was one of the famine orphans, and, as in the case with most of them, she has no constitution to stand against disease.

That dreadful scene of 1866 is now being acted over again in southern and western India. It is impossible to give you an idea of the amount of suffering. A short time ago a poor woman, with a little child, came here begging. She and her child were but skin and bones. She had travelled from the Bombay district, and was on

her way to Calcutta where she had heard there was plenty of food. She said she had seen mothers kill and cook their children for food, and with a shudder she added, "Oh! I have seen so many fearful sights." 'This was more than the pupil teachers could bear, and they gave her all their spare money with some food, and as she went out of the garden they called out, "Be sure and do not eat your dear little girl."'

G. WARD.

A Coveted Prize.

In the school in our Compound in Allahabad a little boy comes with his sister, and is most anxious to improve, always looking up with a happy smile when I take the least notice of him. He sits by himself and is perfectly quiet during the school hours, although he is rather noted for being a naughty boy at home. The girls in the school tell me that he is so quiet because he so despises and looks down on girls; he would not think it worth his while to talk to them. One day he came greatly excited to my side as I took my seat at his class, and said: "Mem Sahib, what marks shall I get to-day for my lessons? Shall I get 3 (which is the highest mark)?" I replied that if he had learned his lessons well he would. "And shall I get 3 for neatness?" asked he again, looking down at his clothes. "Yes." "And for writing?" He then began to add up how many marks he was likely to get altogether, and turning to me again asked, "Do you think I shall get a doll at Christmas? I want a doll so much." I was rather surprised that the despiser of girls should so long for girl's toys. However, I do not think that I shall enjoy giving any other child a doll more than "Shemdere." He has much that is noble in him, which love and judicious care will develop.

H. CADDY.

Strange Courtship.

A lady went to Gaboon, Africa, some years ago, to teach the children there how to love the dear Saviour and to show this love by a change in their way of living. In her school she had many bright little boys and girls, who were doubly interesting from their quaint ways. Once while trying to teach the simple catechism, she asked the question, "Of what are you made?" Now you, to whom this question is familiar, would have said, "Of dust." But one little girl could not be persuaded to say it, because, she said, there was nothing but hard clay in the town she came from and no dust.

These children learned the Bible so much that whenever they spoke English they often used the words we read there. One child began to tell a story, and as she went on said, "And it came to pass that I fell straight-way into the swamp."

But the strangest thing in this country was the way in which the marriages were made. The first sign that any young girl had attracted the admiration of an African youth, was receiving a bundle of soiled clothes on washing-day, with the request that they should be returned in good order. As it was a great compliment to admit that any girl could wash or iron well, this step was supposed to be equivalent to an offer of marriage. Then material would be found in the work-basket of the young girl with which she was to make clothing for her admirer.

One young man was told by a high-toned maiden, in answer to his suit, that he was as "black as the kettle," and she "would not eat from the same dish" with him. This made the youth so disconcerted that his admiration quickly took flight, and he replied in a most uncomplimentary note thus: "You need not hold your head so high; you are as round as a barrel and your foot is like a yam."

RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER, 1877, AND JANUARY, 1878.

RECEIPTS of the Woman's Union Missionary Society from
Nov. 20th, to Dec. 31st, 1877.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Greenland, Rev. Edward Robie, \$	10 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Amherst, Mrs. Hickok, annual sub- scription,	20 00	
"Successful Workers," Miss Bes- sie Seelye, Treas., proceeds of Fair for Miss Caddy's school, Allahabad,	60 00	
Boston, Boston Branch. Mrs. H. Johnson, Treas. (See items be- low)	125 44	
Haverhill, Zenana Soc., Miss M. S. Hosford, Treas. pro tem. to con- stitute Mrs. CHARLES COFFIN and Mrs. WM. M. AYER, Life Members,	133 00	
	<u>\$338 44</u>	
RHODE ISLAND.		
Providence, Providence Aux., Miss M. S. Stockbridge, Treas., of which for Life Membership of Mrs. E. A. GEMMELL 50; and for Links, 1.20,	\$210 60	
CONNECTICUT.		
New Haven, A Friend,	4 50	
New London, "New London Band," Miss Mary G. Brain- erd, Treas., for school taught by Shama Shundere	73 00	
	<u>\$77 50</u>	
NEW YORK.		
Brooklyn, Bethany Chapel S. S., Mr. Samuel Rowland, Treas., for Bible Reader,	80 00	
Mrs. Lane, 2.50; Miss M. A. Gar- diner, 2.50,	5 00	
Catskill, "Anna Hull" Memorial Soc., per Mr. J. A. Deane, for support of Miss McNeal,	117 80	
New York, sale of Fair articles, Miss L. P. Halsted, subscription,	10 00	
Miss S. B. Hills, subscription,	10 00	
Miss Laura Boorman, 50; Miss Anna Boorman, 20; Miss Mary Boorman, 5; Mrs. Charles R. Strong, 5,	80 00	
Collected by Mrs. Wm. Henry Wells: Mrs. Ashbel N. Barney, 5.50; Mrs. Charles E. White- head, 5.50; Mrs. Wm. H. Wells, 5.50; Miss Julia Wells, 5,	21 50	
Mrs. S. Cutter, Collector,	30 00	
Mrs. David J. Ely,	25 00	
Mrs. M. J. Freeman, through Mr. Sheafe,	25 00	
Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie Aux., Mrs. G. W. Candee, for sup- port of Miss Crosby, Japan,	292 86	
Rhinebeck, "Rhinebeck Gleaners," Miss Leonora Lattin, Treas., don., of Miss Maria Heermance for Japan,	2 00	
Rome, Rome Aux., per Miss H. H. Wright, for Zenana work; Mrs. Flandrau, 5; Mrs. A. H. Brain- erd, 2; Mrs. S. W. Mudge, 5; A Utica Friend, 5; Mrs. E. Huntington, 5; Miss H. Hodges, 1; Cash, 20;	43 00	
Tarrytown, Tarrytown Aux., Miss Augusta See, Treas.,	138 50	
Whitesboro, "Gardiner Mission Band," per Miss H. A. Frost,	20 00	
Yonkers, Miss Mary Crosby, for Massa, Bible Reader in Japan,	50 00	
	<u>\$952 46</u>	
NEW JERSEY.		
Fairton, Fairton Union Mission Band, per Mrs. M. J. Sheppard, for Bible Reader in Calcutta,	35 00	
Hackensack, "Chase Band," per Mrs. Williams, quarterly pay- ment,	18 00	
Newark, Mrs. Oehme, for "Mary Frances Justice, Japan,"	30 00	
New Brunswick, New Brunswick Aux., Miss M. A. Campbell, Treas., of which from "Forget Me Not Band" for Nina, Japan,	182 35	
Newton, "Byington Memorial Band" per Miss M. N. Hoyt,	20 00	
Princeton, Princeton Aux., Miss Ellen L. A. Brown, Treas., for support of Miss Ghose,	125 00	
	<u>\$410 35</u>	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Branch, Mrs. Chas. B. Keen, Treas., For Miss Lathrop, gold,	196 00	
"Miss Jones,	196 00	
"Miss Hook,	196 00	
"Miss Guthrie,	100 00	
Miss Higby's school, gold,	100 00	
School under Rev. J. J. Hull, Kolapoor, gold,	100 00	
Premium on \$888, gold,	24 42	
For Alma Anable, under Mrs. Bennett, sup. by Miss Sheldon,	25 00	
Jamula, child in Jaffa,	50 00	
Alice, in Calcutta, sup. by Mrs. Lowry,	50 00	
	<u>\$1037 42</u>	

Pittsburg, Pittsburg Branch, Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Treas., Lawrenceville "Torch Bearers," for support of Ha-na,	50 00
"Centennial Band,"	25 00
"Lillian Band," for Mrs. Hookes's Orphanage,	20 00
"Woodburn Band," Miss Haswell's school,	50 00
Alleghany Orphan Asylum, for Bessie Denny,	40 00
"F. A. Noble Band,"	40 00
"Katie Oudrey Band,"	40 00
"Emerson Band,"	20 00
"H. Kirke Band,"	25 00
First Methodist Church, Alleghany,	9 00
"Gilmore Mission Band,"	5 00
"St. Andrews' Church Band," of which from Miss Cochrane for India, 10; for Japan, 5;	173 10
Individuals,	50 00
Fines,	2 63
Profit on sale of Mrs. Pruyn's books,	4 50
Collected by Irvie Laughlin,	8 00
	<hr/> 562 33
Total from Penn.,	\$1599 75

DELAWARE.

Middletown, "Forest Band," per Mrs. Dr. Patton: Mrs. Crockett, 1; Mrs. Murphy, 1; Miss Lizzie Murphy, 1; Miss Lydia, 1; Miss Tillie Murphy, 1.50; Mr. T. C. Murphy, 50c.; Mrs. Dunning, 1; Mrs. G. Derrickson, 1; Mrs. Ann Derrickson, 50c.; Miss Anna Derrickson, 50c.; Mr. J. Rothwell, 50c.; Mrs. J. R. Hall, 1; Mrs. Thomas Cochran, 50c.; Mrs. Anderson, 50c.; Mrs. Howell, 50c.; Miss M. Beaton, 50c.; Mrs. M. Vandegrift, 50c.; Miss J. Vandegrift, 50c.; cash, 14c.; Dr. Gilpin, 50c.; Miss A. Maxwell, 50c.; Miss S. Howell, 50c.; Mrs. A. Eliason, 1; Mrs. Sanborn, 1; Mrs. Houston, 50c.; Miss Gootie, 50c.; Mrs. Appleton, 75c.; Mrs. Harmon, 50c.; Mrs. Rothwell, 1; Mr. Tatman, 1; Mr. Reynolds, 1; Mrs. E. Reynolds, 1; Mrs. Roberts, 1; Miss E. Roberts, 1; Miss A. Roberts, 1; Mrs. Penington, 50c.; Mrs. Green, 50c.; Mrs. Stites, 50c.; Mrs. McKee, 50c.; Mrs. McDowell, 50c.; Mrs. Naudain, 50c.; Miss C. Burnham, 50c.; Miss E. Blackiston, 1; Miss S. Reynolds, 50c.; Mr. Brady, 50c.; Mrs. McClure, 5; Mr. J. W. Patton, 1; Mrs. J. W. Patton, Mrs. Dr. Patton, 10. Collection at Parsonage, March, 1877, 4.64. Collection at Mrs. Murphy's Dec. 18, 1877, 6.47;	<hr/> \$60 00
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MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Baltimore Branch, Mrs. Alex. M. Carter, Treas. \$734.51; of which previously acknowledged 7.35; for Jennie Norris, Japan, from "Jennie Norris Band" and other friends,	69 75
For Minnie King, Japan, from Band "Ministering Children,"	65 00
From "Little Women," for Beebejaun, Calcutta,	50 00
For Miss Harris,	542 41
	<hr/> \$727 16

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Cincinnati Branch, Mrs. M. M. White, Treas.: proceeds of Fair by ten young Masters and Misses, for child in Japan, gold,	40 00
Premium on above gold,	1 05
For Life Membership of Miss COTTIE FOX, for Japan,	30 00
Other sums,	164 80
"Little Workers," Mission S. S. class, per Mrs. L. Neff,	3 00

Total from Cincinnati Branch,	\$238 85
Columbus, "Sarah Weed Band," Miss Lillie Sullivant, Treas., for Sophie McKee, Japan, (in memo.) and for Life Membership of Mrs. J. M. McKee,	65 00
Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Pleasant Aux., per Mrs. Jenkins, for Sono, Japan,	90 00
	<hr/> \$393 85

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Branch, Louisville, Mrs. S. J. Look, Treas.,	\$122 25
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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Chicago Branch, Mrs. O. F. Avery, Treas., (see items below)	206 29
Galesburg, "Joteringum Band," per Mrs. Edward Ward, for Miss Ward's work,	22 00
	<hr/> \$228 29

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Proceeds of Fair by Harriet Holland Boardman, and her two little friends, per Mrs. H. A. Boardman,	\$26 66
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MISSOURI.

St. Louis, St. Louis Aux., Mrs. S. W. Barber, Treas., from "Bible Class Band," for Carrie Barber, Calcutta, in gold,	50 00
Premium on gold,	1 25
"Earnest Workers," per Mrs. S. B. Dyer,	20 00
	<hr/> \$71 25

CALIFORNIA.

Brooklyn, A Friend,	\$250 00
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR "MISSIONARY LINK,"	
Miss Mary G. Brainerd, 7; smaller	
subscriptions, 6.61;	13 61
Premium on gold,	4 03
"Kardoo" sold,	75
Five Queens Co. coupons, at \$35	
each,	175 00

Interest at 4 per cent upon Re-
served Fund, 348 31

Total received in Dec. 1877, \$6.020 26

MRS. J. E. JOHNSON,
Ass't Treasurer.

RECEIPTS of the Boston Branch.

From Dorchester and Roxbury	
Auxiliary:	
A Friend,	2 00
Mrs. Fuller,	1 00
Mrs. Pierce,	2 00
Miss A. Vinson,	3 00
" C. A. Vinson,	2 00
" L. Tolman,	1 00
" L. Sharp,	1 00
Mrs. Albert Morse,	1 00
" Taylor,	2 00
" A. B. Smith,	5 60
" James Foster,	1 00
" James Tucker,	2 00
" M. P. Wilder,	5 00
" W. L. Bradford,	5 00
" J. S. Kendall,	5 00
" John Foster,	1 00
" Still,	1 00
Dorchester Sunday School,	53 14

From Roxbury:	
Miss Rogers,	5 00
Mrs. Rupp,	5 00
" Davenport,	2 00
" Hibbard,	2 00
" Potter,	2 00
Miss Davis,	10 00
A Friend,	50
	\$120 24

Through Mrs. J. D. Richardson,	
subscription 4; Link, 1.20:	5 20
	\$125 44

MRS. HENRY JOHNSON,
Treas.

RECEIPTS of the Chicago Branch.

Mrs. C P. Buckingham,	50 00
Mrs. Gen. Stager's quarterly pay-	
ment for child in Home at Yo-	
kohama,	12 50
Mrs. P. Brown,	1 00
Fancy Articles sold,	1 50
Mrs. M. J. Willing,	10 00
Mrs. Henry N. Gould,	5 00
Primary Class in First Cong., Ch.	
S. S., for sup. of Massa Kato, in	
Home at Yokohama,	27 76
Mrs. H. P. Merriman,	20 00
Link subscriptions,	4 20
Collection by Mrs. H. Humph-	
rey for child in Japan Home,	20 00
Mrs. J. C. Coonby,	1 00
" G. M. Culver,	1 00
" J. Brooks,	5 00
" Holmes,	1 00
" Susan G. Williams, Geneva,	
Wisconsin,	5 00

Byron Ill., Branch, Mrs. T. H.	
Read, Sec.	14 50
Sale of "Kardoo" and picture,	1 15
From Parlor Lectures by Mrs.	
Parsons Cooke, (after de-	
ducting expenses),	16 75
Link for Mrs. M. G. Reynolds	60
Mrs. F. Crumbaugh,	5 00
Sales of "Kardoo,"	9 65
	\$212 71

Expended for the Society, bill pre-	
viously rendered,	6 42
	\$206 29

MRS. O. F. AVERY,
Sec. and Treas.

RECEIPTS of the Cincinnati Branch for 1877.

By Mrs. S. J. Broadwell:
Mrs. E. H. Pendleton, 10; Mrs.
John Davis, 10; Mrs. Thomas
H. Skinner, 6; Mrs. Murray Ship-
ley, 5; Mrs. Jacob Burnett, 3;
Mrs. Robt. F. Leamen, 2; Mrs.
Henry H. Spencer, 5; Mrs. E.

J. Miller, 5; Mrs. A. S. Wins-
low, 5; Mrs. Robert Bowler, 5;
Mrs. S. J. Broadwell, 5; Miss
Clara B. Fletcher, 5; Contents
of little Nat Wilshire's mite
box, 4.05; Mrs. S. J. Broadwell
for Helen Neff, 20; . . . \$90 05

By Mrs. L. T. Barr:
Mrs. Charles P. Cassily, 2; Mrs.
L. T. Barr, 2; Mrs. A. Buchanan,
1; Mrs. I. M. Stanger, 1.40;
Miss Proctor, 3; Work, 2; Little
Harry Davis contrib'n, 25c.; \$11 65

By Mrs. William H. Neff:
Mrs. W. H. Neff for Helen
Neff, 20; Mrs E. S. Wayne, 5;
Mrs. Dr. John Murphy, 5; Mrs.
Fred. Huntington, 5; Mrs. Dr.
Carpenter, 3; Mrs. Mary Wood,
2; Mrs. Wm. Worthington, 1;
"Little Workers," Mission, S.
S. 3; Anonymous, 1; . \$45 00

By Mrs. Dr. Kemper:
Mrs. A. C. Kemper, 5; Mrs. S.
C. Tatum, 3; Mrs. W. H. Allen,
2; Miss Anna Wardee, 2;
Miss P. H. Lupton, 1; Miss
Lizzie Lupton, 1; Miss Caroline
J. Kemper, 1; Master
James Brown Kemper, 1; Mrs.
D. B. Lupton, 1; Happy Day
Infant Class of the 2d Presb.
Church, 20; . \$37 00

By Mrs. Dr. N. Foster:
Mrs. Griffin Taylor, 5; Mrs. Dr.
E. Williams, 5; Mrs. Dr. Wm.
Carson, 2; Mrs. J. P. Tweed, 1;
Mrs. Joseph Andrews, 1; Mrs.
Dr. N. Foster, 6; Sale of books,
"Kardoo," and "Shoshie," 5.25;
Link subscription, 1.62;

"Christ's Church Mission Band:"
Miss Mary McLean, 3.50; Miss
Lina Dandridge, 3; Miss Mamie
Bare, 3.20; Miss Agnes Davis,
2.85; Miss Mary Dougherty,
1.50; Miss Mary Curtis, 25c.;
J. R. F., 5.70; . \$46 87

By Mrs. M. M. White:
Proceeds of Childrens' Fair, 40;
Mrs. Wm. H. Noover, 5; Mrs.
M. M. White, 5; . \$50 00

By Mrs. N. H. McLean:
Mrs. A. H. Andrews, 1; Mr.
Lary Anderson, Jr., 1; Mrs.
Lary Anderson, Jr., 1; Mrs. B.
F. Brannan, 1; Mrs. George
Carlisle, 1; Miss Clara Carlisle,
1; Miss Florence Carlisle, 1;
Mrs. Theodore Cook, 1; Mrs.
J. W. Dunklee, 1; Mrs. L. M.
Dayton, 1; Mrs. George Har-
rison, 1; Mrs. W. P. Hulburt,
1; Mrs. F. H. Lawson, 1; Mrs.
Robert McCready, 1; Mrs. N.
H. McLean, 1; Mrs. Wm. Proctor,
1; Mrs. Thomas Phillips, 1;
Mrs. W. F. Thorne, 1; Mrs. D.
T. Woodrow, 1; Mrs. Wm. P.
Anderson, 1; . \$20 00
Proceeds Japanese Tea Party, . 37 09
Life Membership Miss COTTIE FOX, 50 00
\$387 66

MRS. M. M. WHITE,
Treasurer.

RECEIPTS of the Woman's Union Missionary Society from Jan. 1st to Jan. 24th, 1878.

MAINE.

Bangor, Mrs. M. U. Coe, annual
subscription . . . \$5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst, "Seelye Children," per
Miss M. A. Allen of Northamp-
ton, for Mary Seelye, Calcutta, 25 00
Cambridge, Mrs. C. A. Winthrop, 1 00
Haverhill, A Friend, 5 00
Northampton, Miss M. B. Allen,
Collector, 27 50
Wellesley, Miss Annie M. Sill, Wel-
lesley College, . . . 5 00
\$63 50

CONNECTICUT.

Stratford, Contributions per Mrs.
S. A. Talbot, of which from
Children's Fair by Miss Lucy
Wheeler's S. S. Class, 25, . \$57 50

NEW YORK.

Albany, Albany Branch, Mrs. Fred.
Townsend, Treas. (See items
below) . . . 432 60
Bridgehampton, "D. M. Miller
Memorial," per Miss Maria E.
Rose, for Belle Miller, Japan, . 14 00
Brooklyn, Mrs. Eli Merrill, of which
for Sanitarium in India, 50, . 100 00
Sister Julia, St. John's Hospital, 5 00
Mrs. Horace Waters, 25, and for
Missionary Link, 5, . 30 00
Mrs. W. H. Harris, Collector,
viz.: Mrs. A. S. Barnes, 10;
Mrs. H. D. Wade, 10; Mrs. Dr.
Hutchison, 5; Mrs. C. C. Wool-
worth, 5; Mrs. E. T. Back-
house, 3; Mrs. Wm. Moses, 2;
Mrs. Stone, 1; Miss Stone, 1;
Mrs. H. W. Chatfield, 1, . 38 00
Mrs. R. L. Wyckoff, 5; Mrs.
Rev. Henry Belden, 5, . 10 00
Ithaca, Collections in Pres. Church,
per Miss J. L. Hardy, for Miss
Ward's Salary, . . . 154 25

New Brighton, S. I., Mrs. Anson P. Stokes, annual subscription,	300 00
New York, Mrs. Z. S. Ely, from Miss Laura Miller, 1; Mrs. A. Llewellyn, Mexico, Missouri, 4.40; Mrs. H. W. Catlin, Burlington, Vt., 2,	7 40
Mrs. Turnbull, for Bible Reader in Mexico,	50 00
Mrs. A. B. Brown,	2 00
By Mrs. Jacob LeRoy,	20 00
Anonymous, per Miss S. D. Doremus, for Missionary Link,	1 00
Miss Ostrander, for Japan, per Miss Bergen,	1 00
Mrs. James X. McLanahan, of which for Missionary Link, 2,	12 00
Anonymous for Board of Woman's Mission in Heathen Lands, per Miss S. D. Doremus,	2 00
Miss Varick,	10 00
Mrs. Southmayd, annual subscription, 2; Mrs. S. T. Ward, Hartford, Ct., 1,	3 00
Miss S. D. Doremus, annual subscription	25 00
Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, annual subscription, 10; Infant classes in Presb. Church at Orange Mountain, N. J., for pictures sent to Calcutta, 6,	16 00
A Friend, to give pictures of Mrs. Doremus to five Mission Homes, per Miss S. D. Doremus,	25 00
Syracuse, "Fobes Mission Band," per Mrs. J. L. Phillips, for Haka, Japan,	50 00
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	\$1308 25

NEW JERSEY.

Cranford, "Excelsior Mission Band," Mrs. Mary A. Stewart, Treas., for 1877,	25 00
Hackensack, S. S. of 2d Ref. Church, per Mrs. Williams, for Sarah Durand, Calcutta,	70 00
Hamburg, North Hardiston Church	20 00
Morris Plains, Mrs. Dr. Buttolph, annual subscription,	10 00
Morristown, Mrs. R. R. Graves and Miss Graves, donation,	400 00
Mrs. F. W. Owen, donation,	250 00
Newark, Mr. F. W. Van Wagenen,	5 00
Orange, Mrs. S. B. St. John, to constitute Mrs. H. W. Catlin, Burlington, Vt., Life Member,	25 00
Scotch Plains, "Helping Hand Mission Band," per Miss Coles, for support of Mah Pwah in Miss Haswell's School,	30 60
Miss E. S. Coles, for Tokeklay and Mah Kin, teachers in Moodong, Burmah,	139 08

\$974 68

PENNSYLVANIA.

Easton, "Mountain Band" per Miss Emma F. Randolph,	\$22 00
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DELAWARE.

New Castle, Miss N. J. Stockton, 1; Advent Offering from Mrs. J. D. Bird, 1,	2 00
Wilmington, Woman's Union Missionary Society, Mrs. Dr. R. P. Johnson, Treas.	64 00
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	\$66 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Mrs. Julia A. Dewey	\$2 00
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OHIO.

Toledo, Miss Mary C. Dickinson,	\$2 00
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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Chicago Branch, Mrs. O. F. Avery, Treas., from S. S. of 2d Presb. Church, for Hannah, Calcutta, 30 in gold; premium, 37c,	30 37
Peoria, Woman's Missionary Soc. of Christ's Ref. Epis. Church, Miss Mary T. Chadwick, Treas. for Miss E. Staig, Cal., 60 in gold; premium, 3,	63 00
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	\$93 37

MICHIGAN.

Old Mission, Grand Traverse Co., Mrs. H. G. Reynolds,	\$10 00
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MISSOURI.

St. Louis, St. Louis Aux., Mrs. S. W. Barber, Treas., for Shooshie in Cal.,	\$40 00
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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR "MISSIONARY LINK."

Mrs. Harris, 2.20; Miss Arcularius, 8; Miss Chesbrough, 4.20; Miss Sawyer, 19.16; Miss Davis, 7.20; Mrs. Ely, 3.40; Mrs. Williams, 7.20; Miss Burke, 8.40; Miss Page, 7.60; Miss Ely, for books, 2.50; Mrs. Lathrop, 2.40; smaller subscriptions, 24.69,	96 95
Dividend on one share Harlem R. R. stock,	2 00
5 Coupons at \$35 each, Queen's Co. Bonds,	175 00
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Total from Jan. 1st to 24th, 1878,	\$2918 25

MRS. J. E. JOHNSON,

Ass't. Treasurer.

RECEIPTS of the Albany Branch from November 14th, 1877,
to January 14th, 1878.

To Cash from Mrs. Maurice E. Viele, for Mission Band "Cross Bearers" for 1878,	20 00	From the "Hillington Band," Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., Miss C. Van Rensselaer, Collector, for 1877, through Miss Julia A. Douw,	20 00
From Mrs. J. Townsend Lansing, for "Mosaic" Band, for 1877.	20 00	From Mrs. B. R. Spelman, for Link for 1878,	60
Collected in 1st Ref. Church, by Mrs. Philips,	71 20	From Miss Eliza Phelps, for Link for 1878,	60
From Mission Band circle in 1st Ref. Church, by Mrs. A. K. Richards, Pres.	180 00	From Mrs. James Gray, 13 Lee Ave., Brooklyn, L. I., for Link for 1878,	60
From Mrs. Wm. M. Fee,	1 00	From Miss Gardener, Albany, through Mrs. Pruyn, for the Japan Home,	5 00
From Mrs. A. Nye,	1 00	From A Friend in Chicago, through Mrs. Pruyn,	50
From "Grandmamma's Letters," by Mrs. Pruyn,	5 00	From Miss Lucy Plympton, as annual subscription, through Mrs. Pruyn,	1 00
From Mrs. S. J. Pennie,	2 00		\$432 60
From Mrs. Strain's and Mrs. McElroy's Children's Fairs, less \$10 paid Dr. Philips for expenses in coming to Annual Meeting,	65 00		
From Ladies of Cong. Church, by Mrs. E. L. Mallory, Collector,—Mrs. Charles Burton, 5 Mrs. Lightbody, 60c.; Cash, 3.50,	9 10		
From Mrs. Henry N. Smith, through 2d Ref. Church S. S., for the "Home," China,	30 00		

Mrs. FREDERICK TOWNSEND,

Treasurer.

RECEIPTS of Phila., Branch from Dec. 1st, to Feb. 1st, 1878.

Germantown Aux., through Miss A. M. Bayard, Treas.,	293 00	Shortridge, 20; Mrs. Wilmer, 5; Thos. Robinson, 5; Miss Fanny Simons, 1; Mrs. A. Coates, Link, 1; Mrs. Wm. A. Tatem, do. 50c.; Miss M. A. Brown, do. 1; Mrs. Joseph Seaver, 2; Mrs. John Lucas, 5; Mrs. McCurdy, 5; Mrs. Adair, Link, 1; Mrs. Ralston, 50c.;	47 60
Previously unacknowledged,	30 00	Through Mrs. B. Griffith:	
	\$323 00	Mrs. J. P. Crozer, 20; Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, 20; Mrs. B. Griffith, 10; Miss M. J. Lewis, 2;	52 00
Through Miss A. M. Peters:		Through Mrs. Nicholson:	
Miss E. K. K. Wetherill, 5;		Mrs. W. A. Stephens, 5; Mrs. Charles Emory, 5;	10 00
Miss Anna K. Baker, for 1876, 3; Miss Anna M. Peters, 5;	13 00	Through Mrs. Stotesbury:	
Through Miss H. A. Dillaye:		Fannie Lewis, 50c.; May H. Stotesbury, 50c.; Lillie Stotesbury, 50c.; Willie A. Stotesbury, 50c.; Mrs. R. G. Stotesbury, 2; Fancy articles sold, 2; Mrs. Stotesbury, 20;	26 00
Miss Bonney, 20; Miss Dillaye, 20;	40 00	Through Mrs. J. E. Graeff:	
Through Mrs. G. A. Lewis:		Mrs. S. B. Stitt, 5; Mrs. H. L. Hodges, 2; Mrs. J. E. Graeff, 2; Mrs. H. Pitkin, 25; Mrs. Graeff, Link, 50c.;	34 50
Mrs. Annâ T. Eldridge, 1; Miss Susan Rittunfouse, 1; Miss Augusta Taber, 1; Mrs. Edwin M. Lewis, 2; Mrs. John A. Lewis, 2; Miss Julia L. Lewis, 1; Miss Kate H. Lewis, 1; Miss Edith Lewis, 1; Mrs. G. Albert Lewis, 2; Mrs. Caroline Inglis, 1; Miss Vansant, 1; Mrs. Archibald Campbell, 2; Mrs. Morgan, 1; Mrs. Wm. Carpenter, 1; Mr. J. Warren Gilbough, 5;	23 00	Camden Auxiliary, through Mrs. A. P. Hurlbut, Treas.,	63 03
Through Miss Anable:		Through Mrs. A. F. Lex:	
Miss Sheldon, for Alma Anable in Mrs. Bennett's school, 25; Miss A. M. Anable, 20;	45 00	Miss M. M. Kirkpatrick for support of Shorelatta, 100; do. an., sub., 20; do. Link, 1; Miss Mary F. Kirkpatrick, an. sub. 2; Mrs. Lemuel Coffin, 5; do., Link, 60c.; Mrs. A. F. Lex, 15; do. for Jaffa, 10;	153 60
Through Mrs. Harley:			
Mrs. J. B. Dale's an. subs.	20 00		
Through Mrs. Chas. E. Aaron: Woman's Miss., Soc., Maryville, Tenn.,	20 00		
Through Mrs. I. S. Williams, for 1877: Mrs. Ames Shallerin, Link, 60c.; Mrs. N. Parker			

Through Miss M. A. Longstreth:
 Eliz. H. Farnum, 50; Hannah
 W. Richardson, 50; Rebecca
 White, 50; Sarah M. Taylor, 5;
 E. F. Wistar, 10; Sarah M.
 Taylor, Burlington, N. J. 2.50;
 do. Link, 50c.; Margaret S.
 Hinchman, 2.50; do. Link, 50c;
 Rebecca H. Taylor, 1.50; do;
 Link, 50c.; Julia Wood, 5;
 do. Link, 50c.; Dinah Shan-
 non, Link, 1; Mary Whitall, 25;
 Mary Cope Whitall, for Bible
 Reader in India, 50; Rebecca
 White, for Miss Susie Haswell's
 school, 50; Mrs. Thomas
 Sparks, 5; do. Link, 50c.;
 Eliz. W. Paul, Link, 50c.; 312 50

Six months interest from Mary
 A. Boardman Fund, 36 50
 Six months interest from de-
 posits, 50
 Through Mrs. R. C. Matlack:
 Mrs. J. J. Houston, 1; Mrs. C.
 B. Williams, 1.60; Mrs. Dr.
 Goodwin, 2.50; Mrs. S. M. Pat-
 terson, 5; Mrs. W. R. Car-
 roll, 5; Mrs. Thos. Newbold,
 Link, 60c.; Mrs. Chas. Aaron,
 Link 60c.; Mrs. W. P. Breed,
 Link, 60c.; . . . 16 0
 \$1286.7

MRS. C. B. KEEN,
 Treasurer.

*List of Contributors for 1877 by Miss F. Abeel,
 New York City.*

Mrs. C. H. Isham, . . . 5 00
 Mrs. A. H. Muller, . . . 5 00
 Mrs. J. B. Wright, . . . 5 00
 Mrs. James Bowen, . . . 5 00
 Miss J. A. Hyde, . . . 1 00
 Miss M. H. Drake, . . . 25 00
 Miss H. M. Wright, . . . 10 00

Miss J. Abeel, . . . 10 0
 Frankie, for some little heathen, 1 0
 Mr. A. H. Muller, . . . 5 00
 Link subscriptions, . . . 3 0
 \$75 0

NEW LIFE MEMBERS.

Mrs. D. W. Berdan and Mrs. I. Alstynne Blauvelt, by "Earnest Workers" M. B.,
 Roselle, N. J.
 Mrs. Ira Hoyt and Mrs. I. I. Cape, by The Ladies' Missionary Society, South
 Norwalk, Ct.
 Mrs. Mary Annis Pope Catlin, by Mrs. S. B. St. John, Orange, N. J.
 Mrs. William Gammill, by The Providence Aux., Providence, R. I.
 Miss Sarah E. Abbatt and Miss Mary A. Jewell, by "Anna Hull Memorial" M. B.,
 Catskill, N. Y.

BY THE KENTUCKY BRANCH.

Mrs. M. E. Clarke and Miss Hattie Quigley, by Miss Mary Lafon, Louisville, Ky.
 Mrs. Mary C. Rawson, by Mrs. M. E. Crutcher, Louisville, Ky.
 Miss Mary Lafon, by Mrs. John A. Miller, Louisville, Ky.
 Miss Meekie Applegate, by Mission Bands' Hindoo's Friend and Caroline Leonard,
 Louisville, Ky.

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